

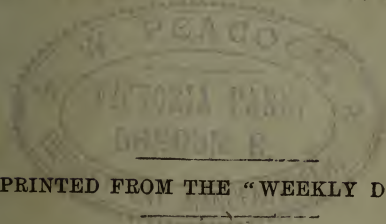
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EMIGRATION FIELDS OF THE  
WORLD.

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I.

CANADA.

INFORMATION FOR EMIGRANTS.

  
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# CANADA.

## INFORMATION FOR EMIGRANTS.

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"If you are afraid of work don't come to Canada; but, if you are willing to labour, even harder than in England, come and welcome, for you will get plenty of work and good wages, and have the chance of gaining a competency before you are ten years older." Thus wrote an English artisan to some of his old shop-mates in Manchester, and his advice was as thoroughly sound and reliable as it was plain and straightforward. Canada is essentially a land of labour as well as a land of promise. To be idle, means, in that country, to be poor, miserable and despised. If a man really wishes to get on, he must work, and oftentimes almost without ceasing. Many people do so in the mother-country, yet can scarcely keep body and soul together, and herein is to be found the great difference existing between England and Canada: for the more industrious, steady, and persevering a man proves himself in any part of the Canadian dominion, the more prosperous and independent will he speedily become. No matter what his trade, if he will only determine to do his utmost, to put the best leg forward, there will seldom be any lack of remunerative employment for him. If, however, he belong to no particular trade or calling, or if he be unaccustomed to manual labour, let him stay at home. Canada is not the place for him. He is not wanted there. The same advice is applicable also to clerks, book-keepers, shopmen, and similar classes. Those who are most likely to succeed are persons possessing a little capital ready for investment in land, farmers, agricultural labourers, male and female servants, and strong, healthy boys and girls over 15 years of age. The emigration of females occupying a higher grade than that of domestic servants is not recommended—at least, for the present. Eligible emigrants seldom find any difficulty in procuring work on arrival, especially if they are willing to proceed at once into the thinly-populated country districts, for in these the demand for labour is always large, and considerably in excess of the supply, especially during the spring and summer months. The emigrant must not be afraid of roughing it for a few months. In a new country people have to learn to accommodate themselves to circumstances, if they desire to thrive and succeed.

C.P.P.

Canada proper is now divided into two provinces of enormous extent—Ontario and Quebec—which, with the large provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the recently acquired Hudson's Bay Territory, form what is known as the Canadian Dominion. At present we have to do with Ontario and Quebec only, the other provinces being to be treated in a separate article. The area of Canada (Ontario and Quebec) is about 331,280 English square miles, the estimated population in 1869 being 3,316,134. It is essentially a rich forest country. The uncleared portions are covered with a luxuriant growth of pine and other timber, thus differing in this respect from a considerable portion of the United States, where the leading characteristic feature is the abundance of prairie, or meadow land. The task of clearing the land from timber and preparing it for agricultural purposes constitutes the principal industry of the colony, and is one in which almost any quantity of labour can be absorbed. The soil is rich in minerals, especially copper, lead, and iron; but the mining industry has lately suffered considerably from the effects of imprudence and incapacity. Influenced by the wish to suddenly become rich, numbers of people hastily embarked in mining enterprise without possessing the necessary skill or capital. They thought they could dig up copper and lead as easily as they could potatoes. The lesson has not, however, been thrown away, and operations are now conducted more cautiously and systematically. The most important mineral product is petroleum, some 4,000 barrels of which are refined weekly. Salt has recently been discovered at Goderich, in Ontario. Gypsum, or plaster of Paris, excellent marble and good building stone, are found in large quantities near the surface. The lakes, the largest in the world, abound with fish, and the forests contain vast quantities of game. As might be expected in a country so rich in natural resources, manufacturing industry is extremely active, the colony containing numerous establishments devoted to the production of cloth, linen, furniture, sawn timber, flax, iron and hardware, paper, soap, cotton and woollen goods, steam engines and locomotives, wooden ware of all descriptions, ships, agricultural implements, clothing, &c. In all these manufacturing industries, good openings are continually to be found for steady, persevering, and reliable workers. Such people can always procure good wages and constant employment.

The climate of Canada differs materially from that of the mother country, the winters being generally longer and colder; but the weather is considerably drier, and therefore healthier, than is the case here. A year's observation of the weather in Canada showed 309 fine days and 56 of rain or snow in Quebec, and 276 fine days, with 89 of rain or snow in Ontario. In Quebec disease is comparatively unknown among the usual population, except when caused by intemperance, inequality of diet or imprudent exposure to atmospheric changes. "The

extreme dryness of the air is shown," we are told, "by the roofs of the houses, which are covered with tin, remaining so long bright, and by a charge of powder remaining for weeks uncaked in a gun." Nor are the long winters unfavourable to farming operations; for although the period devoted to ploughing is necessarily less than in Britain, yet the excellence of the snow roads, by affording increased facilities for conveying produce to market, drawing manure and hauling out wood from the forests, more than compensates for the seeming disadvantage. In Ontario the climate varies materially in different parts of the province, some portions being considerably warmer than others. In these the grape and the peach thrive in the open air without artificial aid. The extent of country comprised in the two provinces is so large that the climate in one place is unlike that in another, even as the climate of Northern Britain differs from that of the South. But, taken as a whole, Canada seems a country, so far as climate is concerned, in every respect suitable for the development of English energy, intelligence and capability.

But how about getting to Canada? The colony does not offer free or assisted passages to emigrants. If they be too poor to defray out of their own pockets the cost of the voyage, they must look to the mother-country for assistance. Here, however, they will meet with very slender encouragement; but there are several organisations, such as the British and Colonial Emigration Fund, the East-end Family Emigration Fund, and others of a similar nature, which during the season, that is, from March to August, assist, so far as the funds at their command will admit, poor labouring families to emigrate. We shall endeavour to give a list of these next week. Emigration societies, based on co-operative principles, have been started successfully in the metropolis and various parts of the manufacturing districts, and these appear to be the best means of enabling the poorer class of labourers to obtain the funds necessary to defray the cost of emigrating. The proper mode of establishing them will be found described in a small tract sold at a penny, and written by the Rev. A. S. Herring, M.A., incumbent of St. Paul's, Clerkenwell, and published by Partridge, Paternoster-row. Poor-law guardians have the power of defraying the passage expenses of emigrants who otherwise might become chargeable to the parish, but these officials are generally most unwilling to use the parish funds for such a purpose. During 1863, not more than thirty-two persons received this description of parochial assistance. The cost of the passage is, however, not large. By sailing ship, from Liverpool, it is from £3 15s. to £4 10s., sometimes a little more. By steam-ship, from the same place, it is £6 6s. Children under 8 are charged half price; infants, £1 1s. From London the cost of a steam-boat voyage is £6 10s.; children under 8, half price. From Glasgow it is less than from London or Liverpool. These prices refer to

steerage accommodation only. If cabin or intermediate accommodation be preferred, a higher rate is charged. In the selection of vessels great care is necessary, especially in the case of sailing ships, incautious emigrants frequently finding themselves the victims of misrepresentations respecting the quantity and quality of the food and accommodation provided. The steamships most largely used are those connected with the "Allan line," belonging to the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, the vessels of which leave Liverpool every Thursday, calling at Londonderry on their way. The above-mentioned fares include provisions, but emigrants have to provide their own bedding and table necessaries. It should, however, be observed that the dietary scale is more liberal in the steamers than in the sailing vessels. In winter the vessels proceed to Portland; in summer to Quebec—the average length of passage to the latter place being, by sailing vessel, thirty-six days; by steamer eleven or twelve days. Emigrants should proceed to Canada about the end of March, so as to be in time to take advantage of the spring and summer work, and to get settled before winter sets in.

If the female members of the emigrant's family are acquainted with the useful art of bread-making, so much the better. If not, it is most desirable, nay, essential, that this knowledge should be obtained as speedily as possible before leaving the mother country. The females should also know something of cooking, curing meat and making butter and cheese. A little practical acquaintance with knitting, dressmaking and tailoring—so far as the repairing of clothing is concerned—will also be found an advantage, especially during the long winter evenings in the country districts. All these things will largely assist in keeping down the emigrant's domestic expenses, economy of means being the great desideratum during the earlier months of his residence in the colony. If suffering from ill-health, there is great difficulty in procuring a passage, as ship-owners invariably refuse to take out persons not belonging to any emigrant family, likely, from bodily or mental infirmity, to become permanently a charge on the colony, and such persons are not allowed to land on any pretence whatever. Should the emigrant die on the passage out, his effects have to be delivered over by the captain of the vessel to the Collector of Customs at the port of arrival, unless there be on board some relative or other person entitled to take charge of the same. The goods are afterwards accounted for by the Collector of Customs to the British consular authorities, through whom the value is handed over to the relatives in England on their making application for the same to the English Emigration Commissioners, 8, Park-street, Westminster. The deaths at sea are, however, comparatively rare, especially on board the steamboats, the passage being so short in duration, and there being efficient medical attendance.

In the selection of a proper vessel the emigrant will find him-



self efficiently assisted by the various emigration officers appointed by the English Government. Their names and addresses are as follows :—

London (Office, 65, Fenchurch-street).—Staff Com. Forster, R.N. Assistants:—Capt. Westbrook, R.N.; Com. Barnard, R.N.; Com. Standbridge, R.N.

Liverpool (Office, Stanley-buildings, Bath-street).—Admiral Kerr. Assistants:—Com. Bouchier, R.N.; Com. Geary, R.N.; Com. St. Aubyn, R.N.; Lieut. H. J. Edwards, I.N.; Com. Hoblyn, R.N.; Robert Evatt, Esq.

Capt. Stoll, R.N., Plymouth; Capt. Mackenzie, R.N., Glasgow and Greenock; Com. Gibbons, R.N., Cork, &c.; Capt. Gough, R.N., Londonderry.

These officers act under the immediate directions of the Emigration Commissioners. The following is a summary of their duties:—They procure and give gratuitously information as to the sailing of ships and means of accommodation for emigrants; and whenever applied to for that purpose, they see that all agreements between shipowners, agents, or masters, and intending emigrants are duly performed. They also see that the provisions of the Passengers' Acts are strictly complied with, viz., that passenger-vessels are seaworthy, that they have on board a sufficient supply of provisions, water, medicines, &c., and that they sail with proper punctuality. They attend personally at their offices on every week day, and afford gratuitously all the assistance in their power to protect intending emigrants against fraud and imposition, and to obtain redress where oppression or injury has been practised on them.

When the emigrant has decided upon the vessel which is to convey him to Canada, he ought at once to commence preparations for departure. He should, however, take care lest, in the hurry and confusion inevitable on such an occasion, he lose or part with his contract ticket—that is, the receipt given on payment of the passage money, because if the vessel is prevented by accident, or any other cause, from reaching its destination, or if the emigrant be not landed at the place named in the contract ticket, the production of the ticket is necessary to enable him to procure the return of the passage money. As emigrants have no legal claim for assistance out of the public funds of the colony, they ought not to land without possessing a little money—say a couple of pounds—in their pockets. The aid recently extended to several of the East London and other artisan emigrants from England was simply an act of philanthropy on the part of the colonists.

Agricultural labourers are not recommended to take out cumbersome implements, or, indeed, any at all, as there is not the least difficulty in procuring these in Canada. Artisans and mechanics, however, should take all their tools, except those of a bulky character. As to furniture and iron-ware, the emigrant would do well not to encumber himself with these. They only add to

the expense and trouble of the passage, and fetter his movements. Clothing, boots and shoes, and such like articles, form the best kind of stores and have no duty to pay, being considered as personal luggage. Pins, tape, needles, sewing thread, thimbles and similar items, should also be taken, as they occupy but little room, and will be frequently required. Articles of female dress, such as gowns, bonnets, &c., are procurable in Canada almost as cheaply as in England. A list of the various articles in each box or trunk should be written out on paper and placed under the lid, so that should the packages be opened by the Canadian Custom-house officers, it may be taken out without having to unpack the articles. This will prevent much trouble, delay, and expense. If a couple or more long, narrow pieces of wood, about three-quarters of an inch thick, be nailed to the bottom of the trunk, it will prevent it from becoming damp with the wet floor. Recollect, however, that when once any luggage has been placed in the ship's hold, it cannot be got at until the end of the voyage. The number and character of the articles required during the passage depends much on the kind of vessel in which the voyage is made. If it be a sailing ship, a larger number will be requisite than on board a steam-boat. The most essential for each adult emigrant are a mattress, costing 18d.; pillow, 6d.; blanket, a pint tin mug, tin hook saucepan, tin tea-pot, tin bason, gallon water-can, knife, fork, spoon, couple of towels and 1lb. of marine soap. The latter costs 6d., and all the articles can be bought for about 10s.

With respect to going on board ship, the emigrant should ascertain the exact time it leaves the dock, and take care to be at the shipping office at the time mentioned in the paper of instructions. When on board, the emigrant should not lose sight of his luggage until the vessel is safely out of the dock and actually sailing down the river—for the time of departure is generally selected by dock and river thieves as being the best for their nefarious operations, the noise and confusion consequent on the ship leaving its moorings increasing the difficulties of detection. The emigrant should also beware of dishonest lodging-house keepers, crimps, slop-dealers, and others, who make a profitable market of his inexperience, and do not hesitate to plunder him without mercy. If not actually resident at the port of departure, he should arrange so as to arrive therein a day or two before the hour named for sailing, and, directly after his arrival, proceed straight to the shipping office, where he will be directed to suitable lodging places. On no account whatever should he listen to strangers who may accost him in the street, or heed the readily proffered advice of beer-shop keepers and lodging-house keepers to remain on land to the last moment, on the plea of there being "plenty of time." If it be necessary to purchase all or any part of the outfit immediately before the vessel leaves, the emigrant must take care that he has every article he pays



for, and to retain the same in his own charge. It is unsafe to trust the promises of shopkeepers to send things so purchased to the vessel. They might be delivered to the wrong person, or even, perhaps, not forwarded at all. From first to last, the emigrant will have to be continually on his guard against the dishonesty of others. It is very much to be desired that an Emigrants' Home could be established in each seaport, something after the manner of those formed for the use of seamen, so that intending emigrants might procure cheap and decent lodgings, and have their baggage taken care of, without being exposed to the depredations of thieves and others who seem to consider them as their lawful prey. Such institutions might, to a considerable extent, be rendered self-supporting.

There is an interesting story current of a young American lady, belonging to one of the Southern States, who, having been reduced by the late civil war from a state of wealth to one of poverty, courageously, if not altogether woman-like, obtained possession of a five-acre field, which she planted and worked herself, having no assistance except in the ploughing. Although we should be sorry to behold females exchanging the labours of the household for those of the farm, yet the sturdy spirit of self-reliance which animated the breast of this young American woman was precisely the same as that which has led so many settlers in the newer and lesser known countries of the world to successively hew out a new and prosperous career, and ultimately gain for themselves the comforts and blessings of independence. The Canadian emigrant must be prepared to exert himself to the utmost in every possible way, and on every possible occasion. The rule, so strongly insisted upon by many working men in the mother country, to the effect that no labourer or artisan shall be allowed to work at any calling other than that to which he has been accustomed, does not hold good in the colonies. In Canada, Australia and elsewhere, free labour is the rule, in the country at least, if not in the towns. In such places the more generally useful a man renders himself the greater becomes his money value. He is, in reality, master of the situation.

The great bulk of emigrants proceeding from England to Canada may be roughly divided into two classes—those who possess a little capital and those who have none. The former should be careful how they bring their money with them. If the sums possessed by them are not less than £25, nor more than £20 per head, the Emigration Commissioners in England will readily take care of and remit such sums, free of charge, to the Canadian Government immigration agents, who will hand the same over to the owners on their arrival in the colony. But the Commissioners do not engage to effect purchases of land, or otherwise to invest or retain the money for the benefit of individuals, but simply to instruct the Canadian Government agents to apply it to the immediate use of the people after their arrival, either in the mode directed by the depositor, or, in the absence of such

directions, in the manner which the immigration agents may deem most advantageous for the emigrants. By allowing their little capital to be taken care of in this manner, emigrants are spared the risk of loss or robbery during the voyage. Larger sums can be transmitted, at a merely nominal charge, through any of the English banks having agencies in Canada, or the Canadian banks having agencies in England. The Canadian currency differs somewhat from that of England. It consists of a silver and copper coinage, the usual coins met with being Canadian 20, 10 and 5 cent pieces of silver, and one cent pieces of copper; English shillings and sixpences, which pass for 24 and 12 cents respectively; and United States half and quarter dollar, and 10, 5 and 3 cent pieces, of silver, and one cent pieces, of copper or nickel. There are also copper coins issued by the banks, which go by the name of "coppers," the value of which is a little less than the British halfpenny. Gold coins are very rarely used, the bank-notes having almost altogether superseded them. These notes are of various denominations, from one dollar to five hundred and upwards. In Upper Canada the English sixpence is generally called in retail dealings "one York shilling," or a shilling, thereby frequently leading to mistakes on the part of new comers.

On the emigrant vessel approaching Quebec it is boarded by the Government immigration officer, who will readily inform emigrants where to find work, the distance of the place where it is obtainable, how to get there, cost of the journey, &c., and furnish any other necessary details. Emigrants arriving by steamer will land at Point Levi, where there is also a Government office. Emigrants should not listen to the opinions or advice of persons hanging about the places of landing, whose business it is to make profit out of them. Many young females and unprotected persons have been deceived and suffered from acting on such advice. For the better protection and convenience of Immigrants desiring to wash their clothes and obtain information as to their future journey, temporary accommodation has been provided at the Government Emigration Wharf, Quebec, where they will be allowed to remain for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours. Emigrants who go out to join friends or relations already settled in the country should go at once to their destination. Farm labourers will get plenty of work in the farming districts. The Canadian immigration agents will not assist anyone who loses his time by staying in the city, unless detained by sickness or other good reason. Any offer of work had better be at once accepted, even if the wages are not so much as the emigrant thought they would be, because until he gets into the ways of the country he is not of much use to the farmer, and has a great deal to learn. Any complaints of bad treatment on the passage out should be made, upon landing, to the chief immigration agent, who will at once attend to them. Newly arrived immigrants are frequently tempted by

the promise of high wages held out by agents from the United States to leave Canada for the States. These promises should not be entertained without much caution and inquiry.

Emigrants arriving at Quebec—which is reached before Montreal—holding through tickets for their inland transport, and desiring to obtain information, may delay their journey for that purpose, as the railway or steam-boat company to whom they are addressed will take charge of their luggage until they are ready to proceed. Passengers are entitled by the Imperial Passengers' Act to be maintained on board, in the same manner as during the passage, for 48 hours after arrival, unless within that time the ship should quit the port in the prosecution of her voyage. As regards those bound to Quebec, the Canadian Passengers' Act, 15 and 16 Vict., c. 86 [1852], imposes a penalty on the master who compels passengers to leave before the expiration of 48 hours (except in cases where the vessel has a mail contract), and provides that they shall be landed free of expense, and between the hours of 6 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. The names of the Government Immigration agents in Canada are as follows:—L. Stafford, Esq., Old Custom House, Quebec; — Daley, Esq., Montreal; W. J. Willis, Esq., Ottawa; J. M'Pherson, Esq., Kingston; J. A. Donaldson, Esq., Toronto; R. H. Rae, Esq., Hamilton.

—Once landed on Canadian shores the emigrant will naturally be anxious to learn all he can respecting the home of his adoption. The larger the amount of information possessed by him on this point, the better will he be enabled to judge what particular course he should pursue. One of the best and most reliable works published on this subject is the "Canadian Settler's Guide," published by Stanford, Charing-cross, price 5s. Many useful items of information may also be procured from a small tract on "The Province of Ontario," issued by authority of the Government of Ontario, and which can be procured gratis of Mr. Dixon, Canadian Emigration Agent, 11, Adam-street, Adelphi, London, W.C. Regarded as a whole, Canada may be considered as one of the most diversified countries on the surface of the globe. Comprising the whole of the vast district forming the basin of the St. Lawrence, it includes almost every description of soil and climate found outside the tropics. The general notion that it is an intensely cold and sterile country is one of the most absurd mistakes imaginable, and arises from confused geographical notions and from the false reports industriously circulated by the Hudson's Bay Company, with the view of preventing the stream of emigration arriving too near the vast territory so long preserved by them in its normal state of savage wildness. The general healthiness of the Canadian climate is shown by the fact that while in England the annual number of deaths is 211 in every 10,000, in Norway 181, in the United States 124, in Canada it does not exceed 98, an exceptionally low rate, even making allowance for the con-

tinued influx of young and healthy population. Speaking of the province of Quebec, an official report states:—"If the real excellence of a climate depends upon the earth yielding in perfection and abundance the necessaries of life, or those which constitute the principal articles of food for man and the domestic animals, then Canada East may compare favourably with any part of the world. The steadiness and uniformity of the summer heat causes all grains and fruits to mature well and with certainty." The same authority informs us that—"In a country of such vast extent as Upper Canada, the climate varies materially. Throughout the agricultural or settled part of it along the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, and which extends from 50 to 100 miles in depth, the winter may be said to commence early in December. Snow usually falls in sufficient quantities in the eastern section of this range to afford good sleighing about the middle of that month, and continues, with trifling exceptions, until the middle of March. In the western section, although we have occasionally heavy falls of snow, we are subject to frequent thaws, and sleighing cannot be depended upon except in the interior, at a distance from the lakes. On the cleared lands the snow generally disappears about the middle of March, and the sowing of seed for the spring crops begins early in April and ends about the 10th of May. Ripe wild strawberries in abundance may be had by the last of June, and green peas and new potatoes are brought into market about the same time. In the southern parts the harvest commences about the last of July, and becomes general about the first week in August. The fall sowing of wheat and rye begins, and should end, in the month of September, as grain sown at a later period seldom does well. The weather during the fall months is generally remarkably pleasant, except in November, during a part of which the climate resembles that of England during the same period."

A considerable portion of the boundary line between Canada and the United States is formed by the St. Lawrence, and the magnificent series of freshwater lakes, the largest in the world, in which that river takes its rise. The extent of some of the Canadian forests is almost incredible. In many places they remain literally unexplored. They are rich in game, the rivers abounding with fish. A considerable quantity of forest timber is exported, the most saleable descriptions being white and yellow pine, oak, ash, birch, walnut, butternut, maple, bass wood and tamarac. The principal timber territories are those abutting on the Ottawa, St. Maurice, Saguenay and Madawaska rivers. The country north and east of Lake Huron also contains vast quantities of pine, spruce, cedar, birch and maple. With respect to the agricultural products of Canada, almost everything grown in England can also be raised in the colony, the chief difference between the two provinces being that Ontario is mostly a wheat-growing, and Quebec a grazing and dairy country. Maize grows luxuriantly in both provinces. In

Quebec apples, pears and similar fruit are abundant. At Montreal these are even yet more luxuriant, but the best fruit country is said to be the shores of Lake Erie and the western portions of Ontario. Here grapes and peaches are cultivated with the greatest ease. In some places hemp, flax and tobacco are successfully produced, especially flax, upwards of sixty scutch mills being in full and profitable operation in Ontario alone. The cultivation of wheat is largely followed, the yield on virgin soil being sometimes as much as 50 bushels per acre. The general crop, however, averages from 20 to 30 bushels, sometimes less, sometimes more, according to the skill and labour bestowed. The average of oats per acre is—Upper Canada,  $34\frac{1}{2}$  bushels; Lower Canada,  $22\frac{1}{2}$  bushels. The average of barley per acre is—Upper Canada,  $27\frac{1}{2}$  bushels; Lower Canada, 23 bushels. In 1860 the total yield of Canada was:—Wheat, 27,274,779 bushels; barley, 5,103,636 bushels; rye, 1,817,373 bushels; oats, 33,772,170 bushels; besides proportionate quantities of other cereal and green produce, yet not one-half the land in private hands is cultivated, to say nothing of the many millions of acres of wild land remaining in the hands of the Canadian Government. For many years to come the preparation of the soil for cultivation must necessarily absorb all the surplus labour which finds its way into Canada.

The principal cities are Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Hamilton, and Kingston, the two former being in Lower Canada. Many others are scattered through the colony. Although Montreal is no less than 580 miles from the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, vessels of 3,500 tons burden can, during the summer time, reach even it more easily than they can the port of London from the entrance to the Thames. The principal cities abound in fine buildings, and contain numerous places of worship. Toronto, situated on the shores of Lake Ontario, contains upwards of 65,000 inhabitants. The rapid increase of population here is illustrated by the fact that although in 1841 it contained only 14,249 souls, in 1851 the number had increased to 30,775, and in 1861 to 44,821. Though there is no State religion, every leading religious denomination in England is fully represented in Canada, the numbers belonging to each creed in Ontario being, according to the census of 1861, as follows:—Wesleyans and other Methodists, 341,572; Church of England, 311,565; Presbyterians, 303,384; Roman Catholics, 258,141; Baptists, 61,559; Lutherans, 24,299; Congregationalists, 9,357; miscellaneous creeds, 60,718; of no religion, 17,373; no creed stated, 8,123: total, 1,396,091. The system of education is wholly unsectarian, and the poor man can procure for his children a far better schooling than they could obtain in England. Out of 4,422 common schools in Ontario, 3,838 are entirely free. In fact, in Canada may be found successfully solved many of the social and political problems which are causing so much discussion here.



The burdens of State and local taxation are comparatively light, while the blessings and advantages of cheap postage, cheap newspapers, savings banks, building societies, co-operative associations, railways, electric telegraphs, &c., are enjoyed almost as fully as in the mother country, in some cases more so.

The average rates of wages per day, without board, are, according to the latest accounts, as subjoined:—Bookbinders and printers, 4s. to 7s.; blacksmiths, 4s. to 6s.; bricklayers and masons, 5s. to 6s.; curriers, 3s. to 4s.; carpenters and joiners, 6s. to 7s.; cabinetmakers, 5s. to 6s.; coopers, 4s. to 6s.; carters (with horse and cart), 7s. 6d. to 8s.; common labourers, 3s. to 4s.; gardeners (in spring time), 5s. to 6s.; millwrights and mechanics, 6s. to 8s.; millers, 6s. to 8s.; painters and glaziers, 5s. to 6s.; plasterers, 5s. to 6s.; plumbers and glaziers, 5s. to 6s.; printers (compositors), 1s. per 1,000; quarrymen, 3s. to 4s.; ropemakers, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d.; shoemakers, 4s. to 6s.; sawyers, 4s. to 5s.; shipwrights, 6s. to 7s.; stonecutters, 6s. to 8s.; saddlers and harness-makers, 5s. to 6s.; slaters and shinglers, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; tanners, 4s. to 5s.; tailors (generally piecework), 4s. to 6s.; tinsmiths, braziers, &c., 5s. to 6s.; wheelwrights, 5s. to 7s.; whitesmiths, 6s. to 8s. Per month, with board and lodging:—Bakers, £2 10s. to £3; butchers, £2 to £3 4s.; coachmen, 30s. to 45s.; female cooks, 26s. to 35s.; dairywomen, 25s. to 30s.; farm labourers, 40s. to 60s.; men servants, 35s. to 45s. Milliners and dressmakers, 2s. to 3s. per day, with board and lodging. In many instances English artisans, labourers, operatives, mechanics, and others can obtain a considerably higher rate of wages.

The average retail prices of provisions in February, 1869, were as follows:—Bacon, 6d. to 8d. per lb.; beef (fresh or salt), 5d. to 6d.; bread per 4 lbs., 4½d. to 5d.; ditto seconds, per 6 lbs., 9d.; fresh butter, 1s.; salt butter, 7d. to 8d.; candles, 7d.; English cheese, 1s. 3d.; ditto colonial, 8d. to 10d.; coals per ton, 26s. to 32s.; coffee per lb., 1s. to 1s. 3d.; eggs 1d. each; flour (best), per barrel of 196 lbs., 21s. to 25s.; ditto seconds, 19s. to 22s.; milk per quart, 3d.; mutton per lb., 5d. to 6d.; oatmeal per cwt., 14s.; soap per lb., 3d.; white sugar, 7½d. to 8d.; brown ditto, 4d. to 4½d.; potatoes per bushel, 1s. 9d. to 2s.; rice per lb., 2½d.; tea, 2s. to 4s.; pork (salt or fresh), 4d. to 5d. In most of the country districts prices are much lower. The average retail prices of clothing at the same date were as follows:—Blankets per pair, 16s. to 28s.; strong women's boots, colonial make, 8s. to 10s.; long boots, 10s. to 15s.; stout calico per yard, 8d.; cotton for gowns, 10d. to 1s.; cloth for coats, 2s. 6d. to 4s.; flannel, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; fustian, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 10d.; velveteen, 2s. 3d.; ready-made clothing, about same prices as in England.

Among the most important Canadian industries are those connected with the various fisheries. These latter are said to be attracting much attention, and will prove a prolific source



or wealth. They are inexhaustible, and are now subject to a regular system of licensing, and every endeavour is being made to preserve them and encourage their increase. The province of Quebec possesses, in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, an extent of coast of 1,000 miles, where the cod, herring, mackerel, salmon, and other fisheries are carried on successfully. Whale fishing is also carried on by vessels fitted out from the port of Gaspé. The average season value of whale oil has been about 27,000 dols. The cod fishing is carried on along the whole shore of Canada, the herring fishing principally at the Magdalen Islands, in the Bay of Chaleurs, and on the coast of Labrador; the mackerel fishing at the Magdalen Islands, along the coast of Gaspé, and in the lower part of the River St. Lawrence. There are above seventy salmon fishery rivers in the province of Quebec, which the Government are now fostering, with a view to enhance the commerce in this valuable fish. The quantity of salmon taken in the rivers of this province, and of white fish and salmon-trout in the lakes of the province of Ontario, has greatly increased during the last few years. In the province of Ontario the merchantable fish products derived from the lakes and rivers consist chiefly of white fish, salmon, salmon-trout, eels, herring, lake-trout, speckled-trout, sturgeon, pickerel, bass, mascalonge, &c. Inferior kinds also abound in the smaller lakes, tributaries and streams. The extensive area, great depth, clear cold waters, abundant reeding banks, shoals and spawning grounds, of the principal Canadian lakes, render the fish found therein numerous, of good quality, and large size. Tracts of arable land, bordering on some of the great lakes, are still at the disposal of the Government for sale and settlement.

Another important and increasing industry is that of ship-building. The number of steam and other vessels owned by the provinces of Ontario and Quebec on the 1st July, 1867, was 1,909, of the value of £7,427,745, and employing 11,740 men. The number of tons built in the two provinces in 1866 was 55,674. Experienced and steady shipwrights can always procure work in Canada. Sailmakers are in less request.

The great attraction of Canada in the eyes of the intending emigrant is the system of making free grants of land. The Ontario Government, anxious to promote the improvement of the yet uncleared districts, have thrown open, upon the most liberal terms, a number of townships, into any of which parties may go and select for themselves the site of a future home. Any person arrived at the age of 18 may obtain, gratis, a hundred acres of land in the free grant districts. This offer is made by the Government to all persons, without distinction of sex, so that a large family, having several children in it at or past 18 years of age, may take up a large tract, and become, in a few short years, when the land is cleared and improved, joint possessors of a valuable and beautiful estate. The settlement duties are to have 15 acres on each grant of 100 acres

cleared and under crop, of which at least two acres are to be cleared and cultivated annually for five years; to build a habitable house, at least 16 feet by 20 feet in size; and to reside on the land at least six months in each year. In Ontario these lands are situated in the extensive district between Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay, on Lake Huron. In Quebec they are on the frontier line separating Canada from the United States. In addition to these free grants, several millions of acres have been reserved for purchase by persons intending to become *bona fide* settlers at a low price. In Ontario, with the exception of 250,000 acres in the district of Algoma, which are offered at 20 cents (10d.) per acre, the uniform price is 70 cents (2s. 11d.) per acre, cash, or one dollar (4s. 1d.) if paid by instalments. In the province of Quebec the price ranges from 20 cents (10d.) per acre to 60 cents (2s. 6d.), according to locality.

The capital required to enable an emigrant family to settle upon a free grant lot, or enter upon the occupation of the wild lands of the Crown, has been variously estimated. It should be sufficient to support his family for the first eighteen months, until he can get a return from his land; and, although much will depend upon the parties themselves, in no case should it be less than £50 currency, or two hundred dollars. The cost of clearing wild lands is about from 12 to 14 dollars (£2 9s. to £2 17s. 2d.) per acre. The expense is, however, greater in the remote districts, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring labourers; but this work is generally done by contract. The only charge on land is a tax which seldom exceeds 1d. per acre. It is applied to local improvements alone, in which the person taxed has a direct interest. All minerals belong to the original finder owning the land.

It must not, however, be forgotten that a life in the woods is invariably one of severe toil and hardship. The labour of felling trees and removing the stumps is one which fully tests the strength and endurance of the settler. There is no time for play, even for women or children. All have to put their shoulders to the wheel, for it takes several years to make a farm; but the settler will find plenty of raw materials ready to hand; timber for building, fencing, firing and other purposes; game for food, skins for clothing or ornament, &c. Large quantities of sugar are obtained from the sugar maple-tree. In some places wild rice grows in great abundance. The best land is timbered with oak, ash, elm, beech, bass-wood and sugar-maple. Over three millions of acres have been taken up by three great associations, the Canada Company, the British America Land Company, and the Canadian Land and Emigration Company, who form roads, prepare the soil for cultivation, and otherwise improve the land, the difference between the sums obtained for parcels of land thus improved, and that given for the same in its wild state, constituting their source of profit. Emigrants with capital

are strongly advised to procure, where possible, land which has been partially cleared, so that they can commence farming operations at once. All through the earlier settled portions of Ontario, in the neighbourhood of all the principal towns, and in the spaces between the great Lakes of Ontario, Erie and Huron, there are many good cleared farms that can be purchased at from 20 to 50 dollars per acre. These farms are generally of 100 to 200 acres each, and they will have from 40 to 80 acres cleared. They have all buildings of some kind or other on them, and the good or bad quality of the buildings partially governs the price. The average run of good farms of 100 acres, with 30 to 50 acres cleared, will be about £500 sterling. There are plenty of such locations to be had within reach of churches, schools, good roads, and often within half-a-day's drive of a good town or village, near or through which one of the extensive railways passes. Other places, with better buildings, and situated in the most favoured localities, will be worth from £500 to £1,000 sterling, but either class of farms can be easily obtained, and are well worth the money at the prices mentioned.

The cost of erecting a substantial log-hut is estimated at £5. One significant fact in connection with the ownership of land in Canada is, that such an individual as a tenant farmer is a comparative rarity. In Upper Canada alone there are more than 160,000 landowners. The direct taxes on these rarely exceed 3d. in the pound on the assessed value of their property, and the fund so formed is devoted to the construction and maintenance of roads, schools, and similar local purposes. There are no rents, no tithes, no poor-rates, no church-rates, no stamp duties; in short, Canada is literally a land of freedom in its most extended sense. The man who in England can seldom rise beyond the grade of tenant farmer becomes in Canada the substantial landed proprietor.

We might fill many columns with other details relating to Canada, and yet be far from exhausting the subject. Enough has, however, been given to show the nature and resources of this important emigration field, and the advantages offered by it to the intending settler, but we must again repeat that the essentials of success are perseverance and hard work. Mr. White, an inhabitant of Ontario, observes, in a recently published lecture:—"Let me say frankly that if you go to Canada to-morrow, or to the United States either, the chances are you may be disappointed. Many a man leaves his home here and goes to a new country, and imagines that he is going to pick up nuggets in the streets. Many a man thinks that his condition is to be bettered as by an act of magic the moment he puts his foot on the soil. It will not be so. The condition of life in that country, as in all other countries, but particularly a new country, is the condition of hard work."

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